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DRAFT

August 1992

Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Summary

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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United States Department Of The Interior
Bureau Of Land Management
Coos Bay District Office
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

August 1992

Dear Reader:

You're cordially invited to assist the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in a planning process that is important to you and your interests.

We ask for your participation in evaluating this draft of the Coos Bay Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS) which has been prepared in conformance with land use planning procedures established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The planning area encompassed by this document is BLM's Coos Bay District. The planning area includes 329,583 acres of Federal land administered by BLM, primarily in Coos, Curry and western Douglas Counties. Minor acreages of western Lane County is also covered.

There are seven management alternatives, each with a different emphasis and each addressing the planning issues in a different way. Public comment played an important role in shaping both the issues and the alternatives analyzed in this RMP/EIS. Before the preferred alternative was developed, suggestions received from individuals, interest groups and other governmental entities were thoroughly considered. These suggestions were utilized to reach a reasonable balance, considering relevant legal mandates, between the expressed desires of some to emphasize the production of commodity resources; the desires to maintain the current flow of resources from the public lands; and the desires to protect, restore and enhance natural values.

Through this Draft RMP/EIS, the BLM has tentatively established: resource management goals (as expressed by each alternative); resource management objectives and specific management actions which would determine the potential land uses; levels of resource production; areas in which use restrictions would apply; and lands which could be transferred, sold or exchanged.

The end product of this planning process will be a Resource Management Plan (RMP) which will integrate the natural resources and their subsequent uses into a balanced, sustainable approach to multiple use management of the Coos Bay District for the next 10 years. Your participation in guiding the future management of these lands is encouraged. This RMP will replace and supersede the South Coast-Curry Management Framework Plan (MFP), and the North Spit Plan Amendment which were completed in 1983 and 1984 respectively. When completed, this RMP will establish specific land use allocations and management direction for commercial forest harvest, biological diversity, special status species, wildlife habitat, recreation, areas of critical environmental concern, visual resources, cultural resources, energy and minerals management, land tenure adjustment, and rights-of-way for BLM-administered lands in the entire planning area.

We would appreciate you reviewing this document and providing us with your written comments by December 21, 1992. Comments are most useful when they address one or more of the following: 1) errors in the analysis that has been performed, 2) new information that would have a bearing on the analysis, 3) misinformation that may have been utilized and could affect the outcome of the analysis, 4) requests for clarification, and 5) support of an existing alternative or definition of a substantive new alternative with the range of alternatives considered (an alternative that would provide a different mix of allocations than any existing alternative). If you need assistance understanding this process, you're invited to contact Bob Gunther, the planning team leader, at any time during the comment period.

We welcome any information that will help us develop the proposed management plan and analyze its anticipated effects. For example, although we have identified and quantified primary economic effects of the alternatives, we recognize that other effects on social values are important, even though they are very difficult to describe or measure. Your comments may help us to better address these and other effects in the proposed RMP/Final EIS.

Informal open house meetings will be held at the District Office (at the above address) to give you an opportunity to discuss the Draft RMP/EIS with BLM employees. The dates, times, and locations of all open house meetings will be announced in a separate mailer and in the local media.

An executive summary of all six of BLM's western Oregon draft resource management plans has been published by BLM's Oregon State Office. A copy of that overview may be obtained in the local North Bend office or by writing the State Office at P.O. Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208.

Since not all information contained in this Draft RMP/EIS will necessarily be reprinted in the proposed RMP/Final EIS to be published next year, please retain any documents in this Draft, particularly the maps, that are of continuing interest to you.

Thank you for your interest in the multiple use management of BLM-administered lands.

Sincerely,

Mel Chase

District Manager
Coos Bay District

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Draft
Resource Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement
for the
Coos Bay District

Prepared by
Coos Bay District
August 1992

D Dean Bibles

D. Dean Bibles
State Director, Oregon/Washington

Mel Chase

Mel Chase
District Manager, Coos Bay District

Draft (X) Final ( ) RMP/EIS

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

1. Type of Action: Administrative (X) Legislative ( ).

2. Abstract: This Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement addresses resource management on 329,583 acres of Federal land and 12,152 acres of reserved mineral estate administered by the Bureau of Land Management in its Coos Bay District. Seven alternatives including no action (no change in the existing plan) are analyzed. These alternatives range in emphasis from high production of timber and economically important values to management and enhancement of values such as biological diversity, spotted owl habitat, old-growth forests, dispersed recreation opportunities, and scenic resources. The preferred alternative would: provide for a planned annual timber sale level of 20.1 MMCF (124 MMBF) from 309,000 acres of commercial forest lands; maintain air quality, water quality, and long-term soil productivity; retain 52,400 acres of old-growth forest; provide habitat to support a carrying capacity of 16 to 24 pair of northern spotted owls and provide for protection of other federally listed animal species; designate eight new Areas of Critical Environmental Concern on 7,490 acres; provide opportunities to develop 27 recreation areas/sites or trails; designate five Back Country Byways; provide for visual resource management on 7,200 acres; and provide for mineral exploration and development on 322,200 acres. No rivers would be found suitable for designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Long term management (100 years) under the Preferred Alternative would increase the amount of old-growth to 56,300 acres and increase the carrying capacity for the northern spotted owl to between 41 and 58 pair.

3. The comment period will end on December 21, 1992.

4. For further information contact:

Bob Gunther
RMP/EIS Team Leader
Bureau of Land Management
Coos Bay District Office
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, OR 97459-2000

USER'S GUIDE

The Summary presents a synopsis of the draft RMP/EIS. It summarizes all alternatives, land use allocations for all issues, environmental consequences, monitoring, consistency with other government entities, and public involvement. More detail is presented for the preferred alternative.

Chapter 1, the Introduction to the draft RMP/EIS, describes the planning area and the purpose and need for preparing the RMP/EIS. It includes a discussion of the RMP's relationship to BLM policies, programs, and other plans; describes the planning process and planning criteria; and identifies the issues or concerns addressed in the RMP/EIS process.

Chapter 2 (Description of the Alternatives including the Preferred Alternative) has two major sections—management direction common to all alternatives, and management direction by alternative. The first section is particularly important to understanding how lands would be managed under every plan alternative. The seven different alternatives described respond to the 11 issues identified in Chapter 1 by providing a mix of uses and actions which could resolve the issues. Included in Chapter 2 is a tabular summary of the alternatives for their comparison. Maps displaying the major land use allocations for each alternative, except No Action, are located in a map packet included with this document.

Chapter 3 (Affected Environment) describes the environment that could be affected or changed by implementing any of the alternatives. This chapter includes a description of the resources (e.g., water, vegetation, wildlife habitat, and visual) and major uses (e.g., recreation and timber harvest) related to the issues.

Chapter 4 (Environmental Consequences) describes potential impacts and changes to the affected environment of the various alternatives. It includes an overview of each alternative's relationship to plans and programs of other government agencies.

Chapter 5 identifies agencies and organizations BLM has worked with during the preparation of the draft RMP/EIS, discusses any relevant relationships with the other agencies, and summarizes public involvement.

Summary

Introduction

The Coos Bay Resource Management Plan (RMP) will establish guidelines for the management of BLM-administered land in the Coos Bay District for approximately ten years. It will supersede and replace the South Coast-Curry Management Framework Plan and the North Spit Plan Amendment, completed in 1983 and 1984, respectively. The Draft RMP/EIS has been prepared in accordance with the BLM planning regulations issued under authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and also with Council on Environmental Quality regulations issued under authority of the National Environmental Policy Act.

BLM-administered lands in the planning area total 329,583 acres, including 218,488 acres of O&C lands; 60,338 acres of CBWR lands; 50,411 acres of public domain lands; and 346 acres of acquired lands. The planning area also includes 12,152 acres of split estate (federal minerals).

Alternatives

Seven alternatives have been developed to provide a range of responses to major issues identified early in the planning process. These issues are: timber production practices; old-growth forests; habitat diversity; threatened and endangered species habitat; special areas; visual resources; stream, riparian and water quality protection; recreation resources including wild and scenic rivers; land tenure; and rural interface areas. Of particular interest is whether or not to harvest the remaining old-growth forests and the related effects of any alternative on regional and local economies, biological diversity, and the northern spotted owl (a federally-listed threatened species).

Each alternative offers a possible broad course of action to provide guidelines for future, more specific decisions. Site-specific management for various resources, annual timber sale plans, and issuance of rights-of-way, leases, or permits will follow the guidelines identified in the RMP.

The land use or resource allocations of the alternatives are summarized in Table S-1, at the end of the summary. The analysis of effects of each alternative except No Action has been facilitated by development of 10-year representative timber management scenarios that reflect possible timber harvest units, road locations, and timber management practices during the life of the RMP. These scenarios include different levels of forest management practices (see Table S-1). Anticipated environmental consequences of the alternatives are summarized in Table S-2, also located at the end of the summary. Maps displaying the District's Preferred Alternative and the Preferred Alternative's strategy for western Oregon are included in the map packet. (If you received only this summary, rather than the full Draft RMP/EIS, only the Preferred Alternative maps are enclosed.)

- **No Action** - This alternative would entail no change from the management direction established in BLM's current Management Framework Plans (except where Congress has since enacted legislation prescribing different management direction for specific geographic areas or transferring specific lands to the administration or ownership of other parties). It would emphasize timber production to contribute to community stability, consistent with a variety of other land uses. Blocks of mature and old-growth forests would be retained in a system to provide for habitat diversity, and to contribute towards ecological functions important for timber productivity. Habitat of threatened and endangered species and species proposed for such status would be protected. Timber harvest would not be planned in riparian areas of third order or larger streams, or streams used for domestic water sources. The New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and the Cherry Creek Research Natural Area (RNA) would be retained. No rivers would be found suitable for designation as wild, scenic, or recreational. Scenic resources would be managed so that activities such as timber harvesting and road construction would not be visually evident along major travel routes and high use areas. Recreation management would provide for a wide range of developed and dispersed recreational uses.

  Alternative A - This alternative would emphasize a high production of timber and other economically important values on all lands to contribute to community stability. It would produce the highest sustained yield of timber on all suitable forest lands legally available for harvest. Habitats of threatened and endangered species and those species proposed for such status would be managed as legally required. Protection would also be given to habitats of other species that have high potential for listing and are known to exist only on BLM-administered lands. To meet legal requirements for protection of wetlands and water quality, as well as protect anadromous fish habitat and other relevant values, riparian zones would be managed according to requirements of the Oregon Forest Practices Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The New River ACEC and Cherry Creek RNA would be retained. No rivers would be found suitable for designation as wild, scenic, or recreational. Recreation management emphasis would be on existing recreation sites and trails of high use, and dispersed motorized recreation uses. This alternative would also provide for community economic expansion through the sale or lease of some lands.

- **Alternative B** - This alternative would emphasize timber production to contribute to community stability, consistent with the variety of other land uses, on O&C and CBWR lands. Public domain (PD) lands having greater importance for nontimber values and uses other than timber production, however, would be managed primarily for the maintenance of their nontimber values and uses. Blocks of old-growth and mature forest would be retained in a system to contribute towards ecological functions important to timber productivity. Habitat of threatened and endangered species and those proposed for such status would be protected, while other species of related concern would be protected to the extent consistent with high timber production. Timber harvest would not be planned in riparian zones of important waters. The New River ACEC and Cherry Creek RNA would be retained; also the Cherry Creek RNA and two additional areas located on PD lands would be designated as an RNA/ACEC, and another area would be designated as an ACEC. No rivers would be found suitable for designation as wild, scenic, or recreational. Scenic resources would be managed in selected special status and high use areas. Recreation management would provide a wide range of developed and dispersed recreation uses. Special forest management practices would be applied in rural interface areas which include lands zoned for residential lots between one and five acres.

- **Alternative C** - This alternative would provide timber production to contribute to community stability consistent with the variety of other land uses. It would emphasize retention and improvement of natural biological diversity, retaining a system that maintains some old-growth and mature forest, stressing connectivity and focusing on areas where special status plant and animal species cluster. Protection would be given to habitats of threatened and endangered species, species proposed for such status, and species with a high potential for federal listing. Other species of related concern would be protected primarily through the emphasis on biological diversity.

  Timber harvest would not be planned in or immediately adjacent to riparian zones of important waters. The existing ACEC and RNA would be retained, and four new RNA/ACECs and two new ACECs would be designated. No rivers would be found suitable for designation as wild or recreational. One river would be found suitable for designation as scenic. Scenic resources would be managed in selected high use areas, with particular emphasis on protection in proposed scenic river corridors.

  Recreation management would provide a wide range of recreation opportunities, emphasizing dispersed use. Special forest management practices would be applied in rural interface areas which include lands zoned for residential lots between one and 20 acres.

- **Alternative D** - This alternative would emphasize management and enhancement of values such as diversity of wildlife habitat, dispersed nonmotorized recreation opportunities, and scenic resources, consistent with a variety of other land uses including some timber production. Spotted owl habitat would be protected in accordance with the *Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl*. Habitats of threatened and endangered species, species with a high potential for federal listing as threatened or endangered, and species of related concern would be protected. Timber harvest would not be planned in or adjacent to riparian zones of important waters or their immediate tributaries. The existing ACEC and RNA would be retained, and four new RNA/ACECs and four new ACECs would be designated. No rivers would be found suitable for designation as wild or recreational. One river would be found suitable as scenic. All identified scenic resources would be managed. Recreation management would emphasize dispersed nonmotorized opportunities. Special timber harvest and forest management practices would be applied in rural interface areas which include lands zoned for residential lots between one and 20 acres.

- **Alternative E** - This alternative would emphasize protection of older forests, and management and enhancement of values such as dispersed nonmotorized recreation opportunities and scenic resources. A sustained yield of timber would be produced consistent with the emphasis on these other values. All forest stands 150 years and older would be retained. Protection would be given to habitats of threatened and endangered species, species with a high potential for federal listing as threatened or endangered, and species of related concern. Timber harvest would not be planned in riparian zones. The existing ACEC and RNA would be retained, and eight new ACECs would be designated. No rivers would be found suitable for designation as wild. One river would be found suitable as scenic and eight as recreational. All identified scenic resources would be managed, and some visual resource protection would be provided for all lands. Recreation management would emphasize dispersed nonmotorized opportunities. Special timber harvest and forest management practices would be applied in rural interface areas.

- **Preferred Alternative** - This alternative would provide a moderate sustained yield of forest products to contribute towards community stability consistent with all other resource values. It would manage for biological diversity, provide regional and subregional connectivity through the management of old-growth emphasis and connectivity areas where special status animal and plant species cluster, and contribute to long-term recovery of the northern spotted owl. Other species of concern would be protected to avoid listing of those species.

  Timber harvest would not be planned in or immediately adjacent to riparian zones of important waters. The New River ACEC and Cherry Creek RNA would be retained; also the Cherry Creek RNA and eight new areas would be designated as ACECs. No rivers would be found suitable for designation as wild, scenic, or recreational. Scenic resources would be managed in selected special status and high use areas. Recreation management would provide a wide range of recreational opportunities. Special forest management practices would be applied in rural interface areas.

The Preferred Alternative (PA), the BLM's suggested planning solution, will be reconsidered after review of public comments on this draft RMP/EIS. The PA was formulated after initial analysis of the effects of the other alternatives. In formulating the PA, the district's managers considered public comments received in response to the district's January 1991 Summary of the Analysis of the Management Situation and other comments received during the planning process. The land allocations of the Preferred Alternative are shown in Figure S-1.

BLM managers believe the Preferred Alternative represents the best balance between public demands and the capabilities and limitations of the resources within the constraints of a variety of legal mandates. The PA also represents a sustainable balance between protection of natural resources and production of economic outputs.

Planning Issues and Major Concerns Addressed by the Preferred Alternative

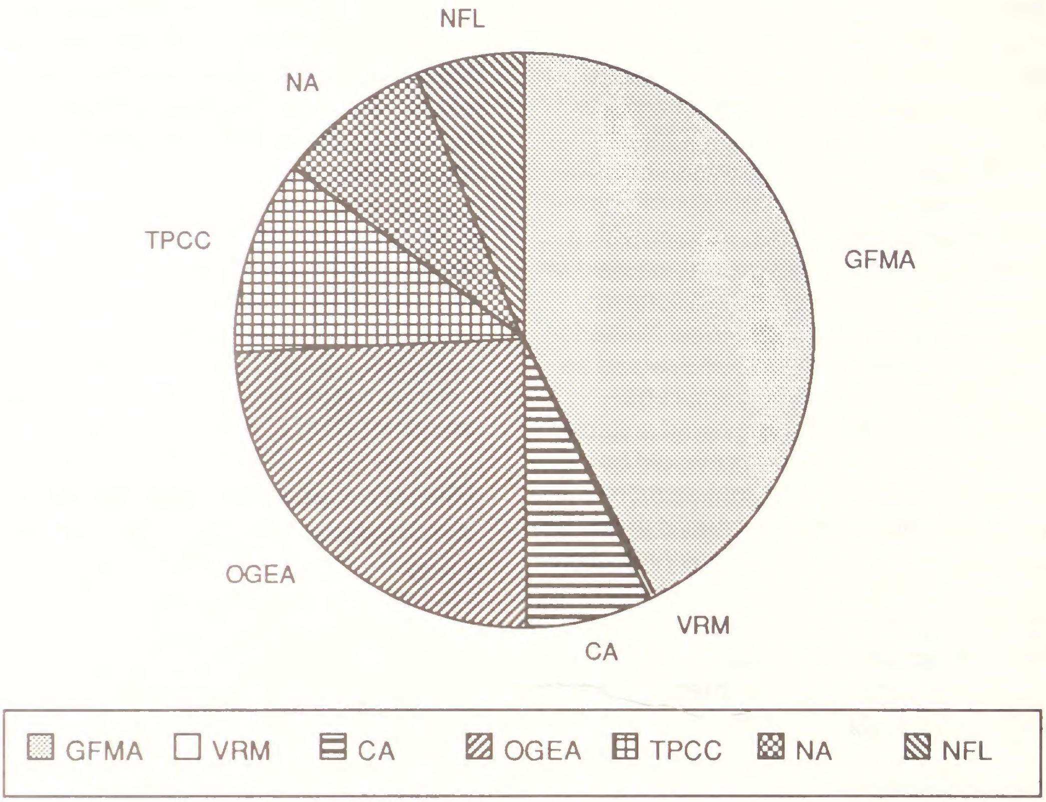
General

Inherent in all management practices is a goal of maintaining long-term site productivity of soils. This goal would be accomplished by using best management practices and minimizing disturbance of fragile areas.

All BLM-prescribed fire activities which could affect air quality would be conducted in accordance with the Oregon *State Implementation Plan* administered by the Department of Environmental Quality, and the Oregon *Smoke Management Plan* administered by the Department of Forestry.

Special management would be provided for the Pacific yew, which is currently the only FDA-approved source of taxol, a promising agent for treatment of a variety of cancers. The strategy for management and collection of Pacific yew on federal lands is the subject of a separate environmental impact statement (EIS) being prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, with BLM as a cooperating agency. BLM actions covered by this RMP will be consistent with the strategy under development. This strategy will provide guidelines to assure a sustainable yew supply with full consideration of ecosystem relationships of the yew, and to regenerate yew and possibly extract taxol without harvesting individual trees.

Figure S-1. Preferred Alternative Land Allocation



		Allocation	Acres	Percent
GFMA	=	General Forest Management Areas	140,100	42.6
VRM	=	Visual Resource Management II	900	0.3
CA	=	Connectivity Areas	22,800	6.9
OGEA	=	Old Growth Emphasis Areas	80,500	24.4
TPCC	=	TPCC	36,400	11.0
NA	=	Not Available for Timber Harvest [1]	28,300	8.5
NFL	=	Non Forest Lands [2]	20,600	6.3
			329,600	100.0

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[1] Includes Riparian Management Areas, Recreation Sites/Areas, Special Areas, T&E Species, etc.

[2] Includes roads, open water

The BLM would aid and support the Oregon Economic Development Department's efforts to help isolated, small communities develop and implement alternative economic strategies as a partial substitute for their faltering timber-based economies. Aid and support would consist mostly of coordination and prioritization of BLM recreation management and development activities which are mutually perceived by the BLM and the involved communities as benefiting the identified economic strategies.

Water Quality and Riparian Zones

To assure protection of water and water-dependent resources, the BLM would continue nonpoint source management in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Management activities would be consistent with Oregon's adopted statewide water quality management plan for forest practices, and comply with Oregon's water quality standards and guidelines. Best management practices would be selected to protect the identified beneficial uses of the water. They would be based on site-specific conditions, feasibility, and the water quality standards for waters potentially affected.

Since BLM-administered lands are a minority in many watersheds, impact analysis acknowledges that BLM can only partly influence water quality. Factored into BLM timber sale scheduling decisions would be an assessment of compliance with the anti-degradation policy of Oregon's water quality standards. This assessment would recognize the influence of actions by other parties.

In watersheds providing surface water to public water systems serving municipalities, the goal of management would be to provide treatable water at the point of intake to the system.

Riparian management areas (RMAs) would be established along perennial streams and other streams that carry fish to provide stewardship of riparian zones and to protect natural RMA functions. Within these RMAs, no timber harvest would be planned as part of the sustained yield timber management program but some harvest activities could occur to achieve other resource management objectives. These activities could include road construction and yarding corridors to facilitate timber harvest outside the RMA. RMA widths would be determined by on-the-ground riparian vegetation and stream characteristics. Average widths on each side of streams and other waters are expected to be as follows: 1st and 2nd order perennial streams, 75 feet; 3rd order streams, 105 feet (150 feet for any 1st through 3rd order stream that support fish); 4th order, 150 feet; 5th order 210, feet; 6th order, 240 feet; lakes, ponds and other waters, 150 feet.

Old-Growth and Mature Forest

Old-growth conifer stands inventoried by the BLM contain dominant trees at least 200-years old, generally a multilayered canopy of various tree species, and both standing and fallen dead trees.

Approximately 80,500 acres would be managed as old-growth emphasis areas (OGEAs) to help maintain a diversity of species. Density management (thinning) in stands younger than 150-years would be conducted where such harvest can be designed to retain or quickly re-establish old-growth characteristics. Regeneration timber harvest would not occur for eight decades. Regeneration harvest would occur on a cycle of some 300 years, with retention of biological legacies including an average of six trees per acre.

The OGEAs would be linked by approximately 22,800 acres managed as connectivity areas (CAs) to strengthen the system of OGEAs, to contribute to the maintenance of a diversity of species in western Oregon. Regeneration harvest of timber in these CAs would not occur until younger stands on BLM-administered lands in such an area are at least 80-years of age, and research has shown that such harvest can be designed to retain or quickly re-establish old-growth characteristics. No such regeneration harvest would occur in the first decade. The CAs would be managed on a regeneration cycle of 150 years, with retention of biological legacies including an average of 12 trees per acre. The forests in these CAs younger than 80-years old would be managed to control their density to accelerate creation of old-growth conditions.

Together, the OGEAs and CAs would contribute to regional biological diversity by linking to similar areas in other BLM districts and protected National Forest Lands. This linkage would provide subregional and regional connectivity and contribute to the recovery of the northern spotted owl.

Forest lands not subject to planned timber harvest, due to allocation for protection of special values or concern about sustainability of timber production, total 167,700 acres. These acres would develop into old-growth stands over time.

As of 1988 some 51,300 acres (17 percent) of the

BLM-administered forest land in the planning area have old-growth stands. Preferred Alternative management would retain some 52,400 acres of old-growth forest at the end of the expected 10-year life of the RMP, and provide some 56,300 acres of old-growth if the plan were continued for 100 years. This would result in a long-term increase in biological diversity. (See Figure S-2.)

Timber

Approximately 272,900 acres of commercial forest lands were identified as suitable for timber production. (For contrast, the inventory of the late 1970s, identified approximately 306,000 acres as suitable for this purpose.) Lands suitable for timber production and included in this acreage are considered capable of being reforested within five years after harvest and of being managed without irreversible resource damage. Approximately 244,300 acres of these lands would be managed for timber production, among other objectives.

The allocation of Commercial Forest lands for timber production is shown in Figure S-3. Approximately 141,000 suitable acres would be in general forest management areas. This acreage includes some lands managed under special restrictions to protect or enhance other resource values such as visual resources and rural interface areas. Timber production under more extensive restrictions would also take place in connectivity areas and old-growth emphasis areas. See Table S-2 for comparison with other alternatives. The annual allowable timber sale quantity (ASQ) would be 20.1 million cubic feet (124 million board feet Scribner short log). This is 50 percent below the current ASQ and 47.5 percent below the average harvested in the 1984-1988 baseline period.

Lands in general forest management areas not managed under special restrictions would be managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 60 to 80 years. Biological legacies, including an average of six green trees per acre, would be retained to assure forest health and sustainability of timber production. Some aspects of timber management in old-growth emphasis areas and connectivity areas are described in the previous discussion of Old-Growth and Mature Forest. Some timber would be harvested during density management on the old-growth emphasis areas and connectivity areas. Commercial thinning would be applied in general forest management areas where practicable and where research indicates potential for gains in timber production.

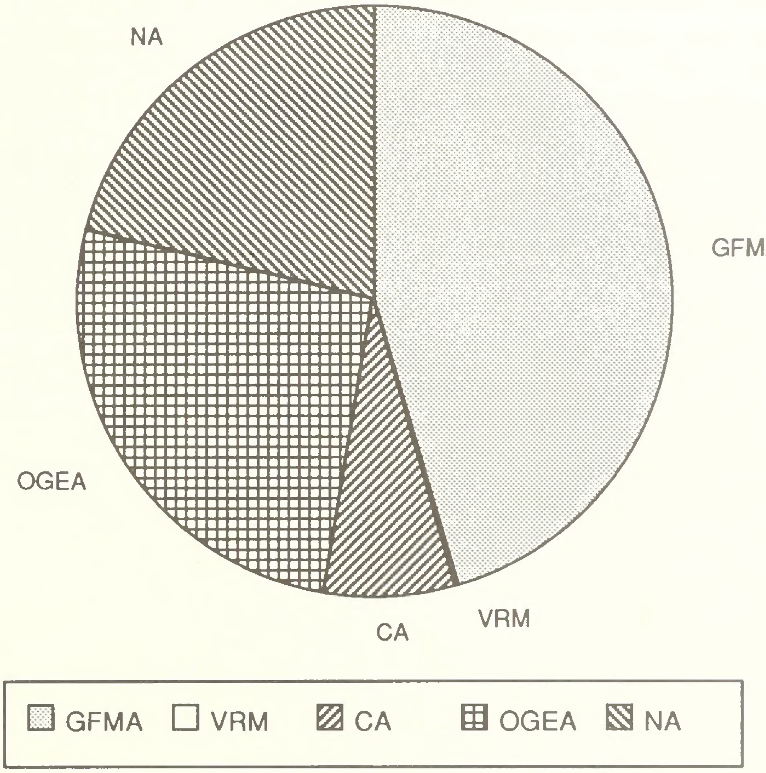
New timber harvest roads would be kept to the minimum necessary for management. Approximately 186 miles of new roads are expected to be constructed to support timber sales sold during the life of the RMP. This would expand the existing BLM timber management road network by about nine percent.

Four types of site preparation treatment would be used to prepare newly harvested and inadequately reforested areas for planting of trees: prescribed burning, herbicide application, mechanical, and manual techniques. Selection of treatments for site preparation, as well as for later management of vegetation suppressing conifer seedlings, would use an integrated vegetation management approach, emphasizing techniques proven most effective at assuring seedling survival and growth. This is in conformance with BLM's 1992 Record of Decision, *Western Oregon Program-Management of Competing Vegetation*. Prevention of conditions that cause or favor the establishment of damaging levels of competing or unwanted vegetation is the preferred strategy. Although broadcast burning would be the primary site preparation method, it would be avoided on highly sensitive soils. Burning would be conducted, to maintain air quality, in accordance with Oregon *Smoke Management Plan* rules and directives administered by the Oregon Department of Forestry.

Harvested areas would be planted with indigenous commercial conifer tree species, generally within a year after completion of site preparation, to promptly achieve adequate reforestation following regeneration timber harvest. Genetically-selected seedlings, from a broad selection of parent trees to maintain genetic diversity, would be used to the extent available.

Precommercial thinning would be applied in managed stands to meet both timber management and density management objectives. Fertilization would be applied to stands precommercially or commercially thinned, stands partially harvested for density management, and other stands where plantation spacing has achieved desired results. These intensive management practices, plus planned conversion of lands now growing brush or hardwoods to predominately conifer stands, would contribute 16.7 MMBF (13.4 percent) to the preferred alternative's ASQ. By comparison, in the current plan, the same set of practices contribute 12.6 percent of the ASQ.

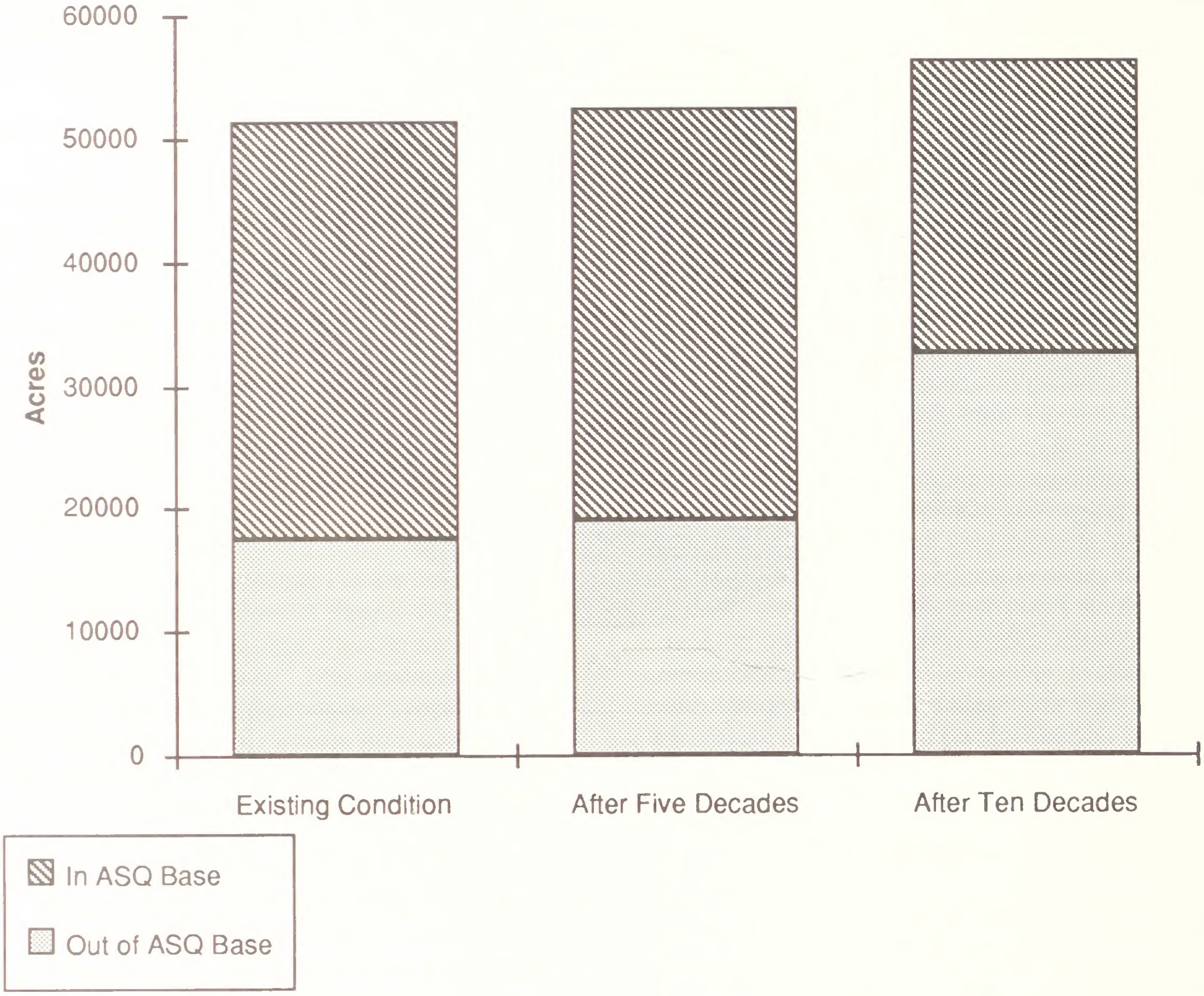
Figure S-3. Preferred Alternative Net Commercial Forest Land Allocations



		Management Area	Acres	Percent
GFMA	=	General Forest Management Area (intensive management)	140,100	45.3
VRM	=	Visual Resource Management II (restricted)	900	0.3
CA	=	Connectivity Areas (restricted)	22,800	7.4
OGEA	=	Old Growth Emphasis Areas (restricted)	80,500	26.1
NA	=	Not Available for Timber Harvest [1]	64,700	20.9
			309,000	100.0

[1] Includes TPCC, Riparian Management Areas, Recreation Areas/SMAs, Special Areas, T&E Species

Figure S-3. Coos Bay District Preferred Alternative Old-Growth Habitat



	Existing Condition	After Five Decades	After Ten Decades
Out of Base Acres	17,500	19,000	32,500
In Base Acres	33,800	33,400	23,800
Total	51,300	52,400	56,300

Special Status (including Threatened and Endangered) Species Habitat

BLM management would be designed to protect federally-listed or proposed threatened and endangered species. Proposed projects that might affect such species are reviewed with the Fish and Wildlife Service through consultation under the Endangered Species Act. Consistent with policy identified in BLM's *Fish and Wildlife 2000* plans, habitats would be managed to maintain populations of federal candidate species at a level which would avoid listing the species. BLM actions would be designed to similarly protect state-listed and Bureau sensitive species. Permitted and management actions would not be expected to lead to federal listing of any species. Table S-3 shows the numbers of plant and animal species in the above-mentioned categories that have been identified as inhabiting BLM-administered lands in the planning area.

Table S-3. Special Status Species Found on BLM-administered Lands

Status/ Species	Number of Plant Species	Number of Animal
Federal Threatened	0	5
Federal Endangered	0	2
Federal Proposed	0	1
Federal Candidate	6	4
State Listed	0	6
Bureau Sensitive	5	8

Six existing bald eagle nest sites would be protected to support the Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan.

No peregrine falcon nest sites are known to exist on BLM-administered lands within the planning area. Potential cliff nest areas would be protected to maintain their potential as future nest sites.

No known marbled murrelet nest sites exist on BLM-administered lands within the planning area. Protection of old-growth stands and riparian areas would provide some habitat for this species.

Snowy plover sites at New River and on the North Spit of Coos Bay are currently protected. Designation and management of these two areas as ACECs would continue to provide protection for this species.

The northern spotted owl recovery plan was not final when the BLM's Preferred Alternative was developed. Elements of the Draft Recovery Plan, however, were included in the Preferred Alternative. Among those were protective management of proposed designated conservation areas, with almost all of them included in the old-growth emphasis areas. Those areas would be managed to accelerate the development of spotted owl habitat where such habitat does not exist. The connectivity areas would be managed to provide spotted owl dispersal and support habitat. In addition, approximately 80 to 100 acres around each site occupied by an owl pair would be protected until the site is vacated and the habitat is no longer considered important to spotted owl recovery. None of these acres would be harvested in the first decade.

Analysis of the effects of this management in a spatial population model indicates that the habitat resulting from this management after ten years would support from 8 to 25 pairs of spotted owls. After 100 years the habitat would support from 10 to 48 pairs of owls. The ranges vary according to optimism of assumptions about the relationship between: the definition of suitable habitat; the amount of a suitable habitat at a location and pair formation and reproduction; and the spatial arrangement of the suitable habitat. In comparison, current inventories (through 1991) show 51 pairs of owls. The model, however, indicates that current habitat can continue to support only 16 to 24 pairs. This is due to the substantial decline in owl habitat on all ownerships in recent years, which has left many remaining stands inadequate to support successful breeding and packed owls too tightly into many of the remaining areas of adequate habitat. Comparison to the effects of other alternatives is shown in Table S-2.

Other Wildlife (including Fish) Habitat

The old-growth emphasis areas and the connectivity areas linking them would provide biological connectivity corridors for a variety of species. Some down, dead woody material would be retained on all areas from which timber is harvested to contribute to biological diversity. Enough green trees and snags would be identified for retention to contribute to long-term support of cavity nester populations on BLM-administered lands at 61 percent of the optimum woodpecker population level. This compares to a current condition estimate of 60 percent.

Special habitats such as talus slopes, meadows, and wetlands considered to be significant by an interdisciplinary team review would be managed to protect their primary habitat values. These habitats would also be buffered by 100 to 200 feet from surface disturbance and harvest of timber.

The habitat of elk and other species would be protected through closure of certain roads to public vehicular use to minimize disturbance. To help meet forage and population goals of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, grasses and legumes would be seeded following timber harvest in big game management areas where forage is considered deficient, and where compatible with other resource objectives. Such seeding is expected to improve habitat conditions on BLM-administered lands.

Consistent with BLM's *Fish and Wildlife 2000* plans, the fisheries potential of anadromous fish streams would be enhanced. Large woody debris and snags in and adjacent to streams would be retained unless the debris obstructs fish passage or has the potential to degrade a stream channel. In combination with BLM riparian zone protection, this management is expected to contribute to an overall long-term (200 year) 58 percent increase of salmon and steelhead in streams affected by habitat on BLM-administered lands. Fish habitat improvement projects would be undertaken, to the extent of available funding, to correct factors limiting anadromous fish production. The projects would include improving 20 miles of existing stream habitat for salmon and steelhead.

Special Areas

All existing areas of critical environmental concern (ACECs) and Research Natural Areas would be retained. Eight additional areas would be designated as ACECs.

Recreation

Consistent with BLM's nationwide *Recreation 2000 Plan,* lands would be managed for a wide variety of recreation opportunities. Particular emphasis would be placed on enhancement of opportunities for dispersed recreational use.

The 11 existing recreation sites would remain open, and 19 additional sites would be constructed if funding is available. The emphasis of facility management and development would be placed on accommodating the increasing demand for recreation opportunities close to population centers and accessible by road.

Five road segments (both BLM roads and county roads) totaling 155 miles would be designated as Back Country Byways, components of the National Scenic Byway System.

Management of off-road vehicles would include closing 2,400 acres year round to vehicle uses to protect Research Natural Areas and progeny test sites. Use for administrative purposes and authorized removal of commercial commodities such as timber would be excepted. Between 830 and 1,360 miles of road would be open, and 205 to 735 miles closed.

While use for all recreation activities is expected to increase during the life of the RMP, the expected demand would be met for all activities.

Additional emphasis would be placed on interpretive and informational signing and maps to support both state and local strategies for encouraging tourism.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

No river segments would be found suitable for designation by Congress under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The 184 miles of river found eligible for designation were studied by BLM and found to be not suitable for such designation.

Visual Resources

The 600 acres protected by Congressional designation would be managed for preservation of scenic quality. The 6,600 acres of other highly sensitive land adjacent to state and federal highways and within 0.25 mile of recreation sites would be managed to retain the scenic quality. Any management within these areas that altered the landscape would be done in a manner that would not attract attention. To partially retain scenic quality on an additional 14,700 acres of visually sensitive lands, management would be conducted so that landscape alterations would not dominate the view.

Cultural Resources

Prehistoric and historic sites would continue to be identified and managed for their public and scientific uses.

Land Tenure

Land tenure adjustments would emphasize exchanges to benefit multiple resource values. Substantial acres of O&C and CBWR land available for timber management would not be exchanged for lands to be managed for a single purpose. Lands would be categorized in the following zones: 4,600 acres where lands would be retained in BLM's administration; 324,000 acres where land ownership may be blocked up in exchanges for other lands, or given some form of cooperative management; and 1,030 acres of lands scattered and isolated, with no known unique resource values. BLM-administered lands in the last category could be exchanged for private inholdings in the other zones, or considered for sale or transfer to another agency or local government.

Energy and Minerals

Most BLM-administered lands would remain available for mineral leasing and location of mining claims. A variety of designations and allocations (e.g., Areas of Critical Environmental Concern or closure to off-road vehicles) could restrict exploration and development. These restriction levels represent some increased restrictions compared to the current plan, primarily due to protection of special areas and recreation sites.

Rural Interface Areas

VRM Class III management (and other special timber management practices) would be applied on 2,100 acres of BLM-administered lands within 0.25 mile of private lands where county zoning allows for development on one-to five-acre lots.

Socioeconomic Conditions

BLM timber management programs are expected, on the average, to support 1,600 jobs and provide $28.2 million a year in personal income during the life of the plan. Those jobs are 1,370 (54 percent) less than the average supported in the 1984-1988 baseline period. Recreation activities on BLM-administered lands are expected to support 390 jobs, an increase of 90 from 1984-1988.

The net decline in jobs cited above combines with an expected decline in jobs supported by U.S. Forest Service, private, and other timber supplies. This combined effect would lead to substantial job losses in some communities in the planning area with consequent adverse effects on community stability.

Jobs are also supported by downstream and offshore recreational and commercial fishing for fish supported by BLM habitat. However, fishing opportunities related to BLM management are not expected to change in the next ten years.

Monitoring the RMP

Monitoring and evaluation of the resource management plan would be carried out at appropriate intervals for the following purposes:

- Ensure activities are occurring in conformance with the RMP.
- Determine if activities are producing the expected results.
- Determine if activities are causing the effects identified in the environmental impact statement.

Consistency with State, Local, Tribal and Other Federal Plans

BLM planning regulations require that resource management plans be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource-related plans, and the policies and procedures therein, of the Federal agencies, state and local governments and Indian tribes, to the extent consistent with applicable Federal laws and regulations. The BLM has compared the PA of the draft RMP with a variety of such plans of other agencies. The PA appears to be consistent with all such plans, policies and procedures, except the following:

- The reduction in available commercial forest land is inconsistent with the Board of Forestry Program for Oregon.

- Designation of four potential RNA/ACECs as ACEC only is not fully consistent with the Division of State Lands Natural Heritage Program.

Public Involvement

Public involvement has been an integral part of BLM's resource management planning effort since it started in May of 1986. Activities have included mailers or brochures, public meetings, open houses, field trips, distribution of planning documents and related comment periods, informal contacts, group meetings, written letters, and responses to comments.

Subsequent mailers at least once a year requested comments on issue identification, development of planning criteria contained in state director guidance for the process, and BLM's analysis of the management situation which set the baseline for development of the Draft RMP/EIS. Suggestions for formulation of the Preferred Alternative were also requested.

The draft RMP/EIS has been released for public review and comment until December 21, 1992. All comments that are received will be evaluated. Substantive recommendations may lead to changes in the analysis of environmental consequences or one or more of the RMP alternatives. The proposed RMP/Final EIS is expected to be completed for public review next spring. Any protests on that document will be reviewed and addressed by the director of BLM before the RMP's Record of Decision is completed.

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1]

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative

	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
Water Quality and Riparian Zones							
Riparian Management Area (RMA) Protection (Average width in feet each side of stream)[2]							
Stream Order: 1						50	[3]
2					60	60	75 [3]
3	80	75	75	105	140	140	150
4	90	75	100	150	200	200	150
5	115	75	140	210	280	280	210
6 +	125-200	75	160	240	320	320	240
Lakes, ponds, & other waters		75	100	150	200	200	150
RMA (acres)	10,800	13,700	17,800	25,000	42,800	61,700	29,100
Areas excluded from harvest or other ground disturbing activities (acres) (FGR-2)	0	0	0	0	0	87,200	0

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative

Old-growth and Mature Forest Habitat Management Direction	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
			Contribute to habitat diversity and old-growth in a corridor system with blocks of 640 acres connected by 80-acre stepping-stone blocks.	Manage for retention and improvement of biological diversity maintaining 17 percent of the land in restoration and retention blocks.	Manage as recommended by the 1990 Conservation Strategy for the northern spotted owl	Contribute to habitat diversity by protecting existing stands over 150 years old, suitable spotted owl habitat within two miles of each spotted owl site and additional habitat to benefit amphibians and pileated woodpeckers.	Manage 26 percent of the land as an old-growth emphasis area. Manage 7 percent of land as connectivity area for old-growth associated species.
Areas managed for retention & development of older forest (acres)	58,200	43,900	66,500	96,400	148,800	200,200	144,900
Area managed for maintenance of older forest characteristics (acres)	0	0	0	212,500	0	0	22,800
Older Forests (mature & old-growth)	119,200	119,200	119,200	119,200	120,200	119,200	115,100
Retained at end of decade	87,500	72,500	72,900	111,600	115,400	113,100	98,700
Retained at end of 100 years	82,200	39,500	60,200	236,400	151,200	182,600	127,900

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
Timber							
Forest Management Allocations (acres):							
Intensive	243,300	265,000	241,800	0	0	83,100	140,100
Restricted	4,300	0	600	212,500	160,100	25,600	900
Enhancement of Other Uses or Not Available	57,000	43,900	66,500	96,400	148,800	200,200	168,000
Practices (assumed average annual acres for first decade):							
Regeneration Harvest	3,730	5,150	5,000	1,350	1,150	1,260	2,320
Commercial thinning /density mgmt. harvest	730	1,250	460	700	1,030	210	960
Site Preparation							
Prescribed Fire	3,820	4,960	4,750	1,400	1,320	1,220	2,420
Other							
Stand Maintenance/Protection	5,260	5,210	5,070	4,610	4,740	4,450	4,900
Release/Precommercial Thinning	4,080	970	470	880	210	290	2,460
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	590	790	1,040	520	820	240	690
Planting/Regular Stock	420	970	810	770	0	0	240
Planting/Genetically Selected Stock	3,770	4,500	4,440	770	1,430	1,340	2,420
Fertilization	4,800	7,920	6,990	4,730	3,350	2,590	4,880
Pruning	0	0	0	0	0	0	580
New road construction							
Miles	16.6	24.5	22.3	13.2	16.4	12.4	18.6
Acres	90	130	120	70	90	70	100
Allowable Sale Quantity (MMCF)	40.1	46.2	41.9	14.0	13.5	10.7	20.1
Allowable Sale Quantity (MMBF)	254	294	267	86	76	65	124

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
Special Status Species Including Threatened and Endangered Species Habitat							
Management Direction		Protect habitats of Federal candidate, State listed and Bureau sensitive species where such mitigation would not diminish commercial use.	Same as A plus protect those habitats on public domain lands.	Same as B plus additional protection provided by management for older forests.	Protect habitats of Federal candidate, State listed and Bureau sensitive species on all BLM-administered lands.	Same as D.	Manage habitats of Federal candidate, State listed and Bureau sensitive species on all BLM-administered lands.
Areas managed for all Category 1 and 2 Federal candidate, State listed and Bureau sensitive species	N/A	64,600	124,300	149,600	329,600	329,600	329,600
Wildlife (Including Fisheries) Habitat							
Buffer width, special habitats (feet)	0	0	0	100	100-200	100-300	100-200
Fish habitat improvement (miles)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative

	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
Special Areas							
Existing RNA/ACECs retained							
Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acres	570	570	570	570	570	570	570
Other Existing ACECs retained							
Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acres	860	860	860	860	860	860	860
New RNA/ACECs designated							
Number	0	0	2	4	4	0	0
Acres	0	0	2,300	6,340	6,340	0	0
Other new ACECs designated							
Number	0	0	2	2	4	8	8
Acres	0	0	690	690	1,150	7,490	7,490
Environmental Education Areas							
Number	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Acres	70	0	0	70	70	70	70
Total RNA/ACECs							
Number	1	1	3	5	5	1	1
Acres	570	570	2,870	6,910	6,910	570	570
Total other ACECs							
Number	1	1	3	3	5	9	9
Acres	860	570	1,550	1,550	2,010	8,350	8,350

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative

Recreation Resources	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
Recreation sites							
Existing							
Number of sites	10	5	10	11	11	11	11
Acres	600	1,410	1,610	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650
New							
Number of sites	1	1	6	13	27	27	19
Acres	200	860	3,440	3,690	3,980	3,980	3,800
County Parks on BLM-administered Lands							
Number of sites	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Acres	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
Trails maintained							
Existing							
Number of trails	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Miles	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
New							
Number of trails	0	0	3	7	11	11	8
Miles	0	0	11	36.25	43	43	34.5
Special Recreation Management Areas							
Existing							
Number of sites	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
Acres	0	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,040
New							
Number of sites	0	0	2	2	3	3	3
Acres	0	0	1,680	2,490	2,690	2,690	2,690
Back Country Byways							
Number of roads	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Miles	0	0	0	155	155	155	155

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative

	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
Acres open to ORV use	264,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acres ORV limited to Roads and Trails	58,400	327,200	324,900	320,800	320,800	327,200	327,200
Acres closed to ORV use	6,600	2,400	4,700	8,800	8,800	2,400	2,400
Miles of Road Open	1,390	1,565	1,565	1,040	785	525	830 to 1,360
Miles of Road Closed	170	0	0	525	780	1,040	205 to 735
Wild and Scenic Rivers							
River segments found suitable for designation:							
As Recreational							
Number of segments	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Miles	0	0	0	0	0	175	0
As Scenic							
Number of segments	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Miles	0	0	0	9.5	9.5	9.5	0
As Wild							
Number of segments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative

Visual Resources		NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
			Manage available forestlands as VRM Class IV and all other lands as inventoried.	Manage available forestlands as inventoried within ¼ mile of recreation sites, State and Federal highways and designated rivers. Manage other available forestland as VRM Class IV. Manage all other lands as inventoried.	Same as A, except on available forestland where BLM-administered land is more than half of a viewshed, manage as inventoried.	Manage all lands as inventoried.	Same as D except manage as VRM Class III all lands inventoried as Class IV; and manage as Class I, all lands within ¼ mile of recreation sites, State and Federal highways and designated rivers.	Manage available forestlands as inventoried within ¼ mile of recreation sites, State and Federal highways. Manage other available forestland as VRM Class IV. Manage all other land as inventoried.
Acres managed	VRM Class I	600	600	600	600	600	6,700	600
Acres managed	VRM Class II	4,300	4,000	6,500	8,700	14,600	53,000	6,600
Acres managed	VRM Class III	1,000	8,600	16,500	34,800	62,800	269,900	14,700
Acres managed	VRM Class IV	323,700	316,400	306,000	285,500	251,600	0	307,700

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative

	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
Land Tenure		Make exchanges to enhance nondeclining timber harvest on BLM-administered land. Sell or lease no commercial timberland.	Make exchanges of O&C and CBWR lands emphasizing opportunities primarily to enhance timber management opportunities. Sell PD lands and O&C lands other than available commercial forestland, meeting criteria of FLPMA Sec. 203(a). Make leases to accommodate other appropriate uses.	Same as B except also make exchanges to contribute to conservation of biological diversity.	Emphasize exchanges to acquire lands with nontimber values. Sell lands other than available commercial forestlands, meeting criteria (1) or (2) of FLPMA Sec. 203(a). Lease only under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act.	Same as D.	Make exchanges which would enhance management opportunities to benefit one or more resource values. Sell PD lands and O&C or CBWR lands other than available commercial forest lands, meeting criteria of FLPMA Sec. 203(a). R&PP leases considered to provide public facilities or services.
Acres identified for retention (Zone 1)	N/A	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
Acres potentially eligible for exchange only (Zone 2)	N/A	323,970	323,970	323,970	323,970	323,970	323,970
Acres potentially eligible for sale or exchange (Zone 3)	N/A	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030

Table S.1: Comparisons of Allocations and Management by Alternative[1] (continued)

Allocations/Management Actions by Alternative	NA	A	B	C	D	E	PA
Rights-of-Way							
Rights-of-way Avoidance Areas (acres)	1,600	200	2,600	6,100	6,700	9,800	7,300
Rights-of-way Exclusion Areas (acres)	600	600	2,900	6,900	6,900	6,700	600
Energy and Mineral Management							
Acres available for oil and gas and geothermal leasing	327,400	327,400	327,400	327,400	327,400	327,400	327,400
Acres closed to oil, gas, and geothermal leasing	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Acres open to mining claim location and operation	321,900	322,200	319,900	315,800	315,800	322,200	322,200
Acres closed to mining location	7,100	6,800	9,100	13,200	13,200	6,800	6,800
Rural Interface Area Management							
Acres considered for alternative management practices	0	0	2,100	2,100	2,100	6,700	2,100
Areas where clearcutting, aerial herbicide, and prescribed burning excluded	0	0	0	0	2,100	6,700	0
Acres managed for VRM Class II objectives	0	0	0	0	2,100	6,700	0
Acres managed for VRM Class III objectives	0	0	2,100	2,100	0	0	2,100

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[1] See narrative for management direction common to all alternatives.

[2] Order 1 and 2 perennial stream would have a 75-foot RMA.

[3] Order 1 and 2 fish-bearing streams would have a 150-foot RMA.

Table S-2. Summary of Environmental Consequences, Comparison of Alternatives

	Alternatives						
Effects	NA [1]	A	B	C	D	E	PA [2]
Air Quality (tons of fuel burned [3] annually in prescribed fires, 10 years (1976-1979 Baseline 121,600)	95,900	124,400	129,800	26,800	34,000	37,800	42,500
Water Quality (10 years) [4]							
No. of watersheds probably improving [5]	n/a	1	2	3	5	4	3
No. of watersheds probably declining	n/a	4	4	2	2	2	2
Biological Diversity							
After 10 years (M acres)							
•mature forest	45,500	67,200	53,200	56,600	57,700	53,700	46,300
•old-growth forest	42,000	5,300	19,700	55,000	57,700	59,400	52,400
After 100 years (M acres)							
•mature forest	18,200	23,700	29,500	169,200	75,300	99,400	71,600
•old-growth forest	64,000	15,800	30,700	67,200	75,900	83,200	56,300
Riparian Trend (200 years: +, -, 0)	0	-	+	+	+	+	+
Dominant Woodpecker Populations (% of potential, 10 years)	57	52	53	64	65	63	61
Elk Habitat (10 years) [6]							
No. of watersheds improving	0	0	0	7	7	7	6
No. of watersheds unchanged	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of watersheds declining	0	7	7	0	0	0	1
Fish Populations, 200 Years (+, -, 0)	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

Table S-2. Summary of Environmental Consequences, Comparison of Alternatives (continued)

Effects		Alternatives						
		NA [1]	A	B	C	D	E	PA [2]
Threatened and Endangered Species								
Spotted owl pairs carrying capacity								
BLM-administered land								
After 10 years	Rule number one	n/a	5	6	8	8	9	8
	Rule number two	n/a	13	13	21	26	24	25
After 100 years	Rule number one	n/a	n/a [7]	n/a [7]	n/a [7]	37	n/a [7]	41
	Rule number two	n/a	n/a [7]	n/a [7]	n/a [7]	54	n/a [7]	58
Acres of Suitable Habitat								
BLM-administered land (thousand acres)								
After 100 years		n/a	41	65	252	147	193	143
Bald eagle nest sites protected		7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Potential habitat protection		-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Potential marbled Murrelet Habitat protected		-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Visual Resources (10 years; +, -, 0)		0	-	-	+	0	-	+
Wild and Scenic Rivers (study river segments, 10 years)								
Number with outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) beneficially affected		0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Number with ORVs unaffected		6	6	6	6	6	5	7
Number with ORVs adversely affected		1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Recreation Use (capability to meet 10-year demand (Yes, No)								
Off-road travel		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Motorized travel		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nonmotorized travel		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camping		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hunting		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Picnicking, studying nature, etc.		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fishing		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boating		No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Swimming, general waterplay		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Winter sports		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table S-2. Summary of Environmental Consequences, Comparison of Alternatives (continued)

	Alternatives						
Effects	NA[1]	A	B	C	D	E	PA[2]
Socioeconomic Conditions (10 years)							
Planning area jobs dependent on BLM timber production	2,220	2,570	2,350	820	800	640	1180
Planning area jobs dependent on recreation on BLM-administered lands	370	370	390	410	420	410	420
Planning area annual personal income dependent on BLM timber production ($ million)	45.334	52.525	47.833	16.379	15.843	12.532	23.363
Planning area annual personal income dependent on recreation on BLM-administered lands ($ million)	4.191	4.184	4.418	4.653	4.730	4.690	4.803
Average annual O&C receipts distributed to counties ($ million)	18.482	20.240	18.752	7.191	6.880	5.521	10.077

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[1] NA = No Action Alternative

[2] PA = Preferred Alternative

[3] Tons of slash burned correlates directly with the level of emissions.

[4] Cumulative effects, all ownerships.

[5] The planning area was divided into 28 analytical watersheds. Seven of those, where BLM administers substantial acreage, were analyzed.

[6] The planning area was divided into 7 elk habitat areas where BLM administers substantial acreage.

[7] Data should be available for proposed RMP.

Abbreviations used in this table:

n/a = Not Available
0 = No Change
- = Declining
+ = Improving

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